Vigorousty Enforced.

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1889.

London office of THE SUR. Hotel Victoria, Northum-eriand avenue, Address ARTHUR BRIDGARE, sole repre-

Time to Do Something.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission talks too much. It is time it acted. The law must be enforced not alone in the public interest, but as against the corrupt and incapable men into whose hands the administration of American railroads has in great part fallen. THE SUN has been silent for come time on this matter, awaiting such action by the Commission as the recent amendments to the law empowered. The Commission has done nothing but talk.

The law is daily defied and evaded by all the trunk lines, and the Inter-State Commerce Commission has official and actual knowledge of it. Railroad subordinates have confessed their malefactions, and the only shadow of an excuse that has in any instance been offered, was that the violation of the law charged against the offender was the same violation that his competitor was practising. The Commission does not bear itself with dignity. It delivers lectures to railroad employees, exhorts them against their disorderly walk, and when its discourse is ended the culprits apply their thumbs to their noses and sin derisively. The law is in contempt, and the Commission will presently be in contempt too.

If the Commission is really a tribunal of the power and dignity that the law contemplated, it ought to assert itself accordingly It ought not to be content to have the great railroads appear before it by proxy of their small-fry officials. These are not the personality of the sinning corporations, and they represent their employers because they are expected to lie out of their wrong doings. and plead ignorance when occasion offers Yet it has turned out that some of them have not lied, and thus the Commission has learned some most unsavory truths.

But all this is insufficient and unsatisfactory. What the Commission should do is to call before it not the servants, but the masters, and instead of reading them homilies, it should inflict penalties. If the statute calls for punishment by fine or imprisonment or by both, then let it be enforced, and let the application of the law be without fear or favor, and with no sentimentality or private interest. The Commission has great powers, and the problem it was appointed to deal with is great and vexed. It is the public will that it proceed to act, and it will be sustained by the fullest expression of public opinion in any wise and firm course.

The railroads are in conventionall over the land on the maintenance of just and equitable rates, and are evading those rates. robbing each other, showing gross and criminal favoritism, and defying the law just as recklessly and dishonestly as ever they were. Now let the Inter-State Commerce Commission deal broadly with the whole subject. Let it begin with the root of the inter-State difficulty at the North, the Grand Trunk of Canada. The remedy is the simplest imaginable, and is wholly within the power of the Commission. It is to enjoin the Chicago and Grand Trunk from conveying the traffle to its piratical ally. As the Inter-State Commerce act now stands, we need no special legislation against the Canadian roads that are sapping our commerce and bringing ruin to American properties. The powers to restrain them lie with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and they are ample How long, now, are they to remain dormant? How long will the Commission show this reluctance and fear of its own weapons?

The Exposure and the Progress of Spiritualism.

After carefully and critically examining the history and phenomena of what is known as spiritualism since its start, forty years ago, in the rappings produced by the Fox sisters, Prof. Joseph Jastrow reaches the conclusion in the Popular Science Monthly that the case of those who attribute its manifestations to a supernatural cause "has now been so much weakened that it can no longer enter as a serious possibility into the minds of such as guide their belief by reason."

This has been the usual verdict of science from the beginning, and yet spiritualism has gained some of its firmest converts among scientific men who entered upon its investigation with a profound skepticism. One of the latest of these, we are told, is a distinguished professor in a New England college, and the list includes men of scientific renown in England, in Germany, and in other countries of Europe. There was no more acute intellect at the bar of New York than the late Judge EDMUNDS, but he was ready to sacrifice even his reputation for sanity in order to preach spiritualism. The same may be said of Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH who accepted the paintings of Mrs. Disc DEBAR as the work of the disembodied spirits of RUBENS, TITIAN, and RAPHAEL, wretched as they were in every artistic sense. The handsome reward offered in THE SUN by physician for a scientific test of the authen ticity of the so-called spiritual manifestations has only stirred up Mr. HENRY KIDDLE to pity for him as lacking in the inner enlightenment necessary to perceive the su pernatural character of the phenomena.

The number of devout believers like Mr KIDDLE, and of those who are almost convinced, now reaches millions in the world After spiritualism was first carried to Eng. land by Mrs. HAYDEN from Boston in 1855 it spread all over Europe, and when Home appeared in London, coming also from this country, it received a new impulse and not so much among the ignorant and the humble as among the educated and exalted. The medium, Dr. Slade, has also secured many converts, and the Spiritualists now publish about 100 journals, 40 of which are in Spanish and printed in Spain and South America. In French and German they have 15 or 20; there are 26 in this coun try, and even in Australia there are 4. The English spiritualistic organs advertise Sunday meetings in 60 towns and 80 rooms.

The tendency to refer material results to supernatural causes seems to increase rather than decrease under the influence of the scientific criticism which is strengthening agnosticism in the other direction. On one side we have no belief, and on the other i belief in spiritual agencies which equals, if it does not exceed, such faith during any past period of modern history. Men and especially women of intelligence and cultivation are unquestioning in their reliance in the faith cure and the prayer cure, and the movement to create the anomaly of a spiritual science receives ardent support from thousands of people who take much pride in their reasoning faculties. Theoso phy, too, despite the exposure of Madame BLAVATSKY's impudent impostures, is still flourishing, and the progress of Buddhism in this country, and especially in Boston, is due to the fascination which the occult and the mysterious have for so many minds.

Yet the baselessness of spiritualism and the trickery of mediums, from the Fox sis- | bia. It was only after military expeditions

ters to Home and SLADE, have been exposed with proofs which would convince a court of justice. After speaking of the late confessions of their impostures by the Fox sisters, Prof. JASTROW recites the results of the investigation made by the Philadelphia Commission appointed under a provision of the will of the late HENRY SEYRERT. Though the Chairman, Dr. H. H. FURNESS, confessed "to a leaning in favor of the substantial truth of epiritualism," they unanimously reached the conclusion, after having examined many of the most famous mediums, that the whole of what these mediums called the work of spirits was, to use Prof. JASTROW'S words, "gross, intentional fraud throughout." The investigation conducted by the English Society for Psychical Research in 1886 had the same result, that it is all sham and trickery on the part of the mediums, and that so many people are deceived by them because the capacity for accurate observation is rare among mankind. "It must constantly be remembered," says Prof. JASTROW, "that the judging powers are at a great disadvantage in observing such performances, and that it is a kind of judgment in which they have no practice." "The fact that scientific examination everywhere reveals deception," he further remarks, "makes it extremely probable that, when exposure has not taken place, it is because there was no scientific examination." The observers are deceived by their own senses, and imagination creates what seems to them to actually occur.

But even scientific men, trained to the closest observation of facts, are among the most deceived, and men who have been devoted to the sifting of evidence during a lifetime with minds of extraordinary natural and acquired acuteness, are surren dering to the power of spiritualism.

A Party Man.

Gen. HARRISON holds as yet only the rudiments of power. The great machine of government cannot for some time to come fully respond to his hand, and the work of giving it into the hands of Republicans will, if pursued with even the utmost diligence, take several months. There is every reason to believe that the work will be pursued with the utmost diligence.

After the adjournment of the Senate, Gen. HARRISON will have pretty much all his time to give to the applicants for office. He will have till the meeting of Congress to prepare his policy. When Congress meets again. nearly all the Democrats will probably have been erased from the lists of Federal office-

In this aspect of his relations with his party, by his selection of expert politicians to distribute the offices among Republican partisans and mainly in consideration of political services, Gen. HARBISON has already declared himself. A President whose chief of staff during the campaign was QUAY, whose Secretary of State is BLAINE. whose First Assistant Postmaster-General is CLARKSON, must be a spollsman, and benefit the spoilsmen as he has been benefited by them. Gen. HARRISON has made certain utterances about civil service reform to which an absurd prominence has been given by the friends of that delusion. We do not question his sincerity. Still, it is significant that he has postponed the time for including the railway mail service within the civil service rules. It is unnecessary to say that under the present management of the Post Office Department the Democrats will be weeded out of it before the civil service rules go into effect in the railway mail service. Further, under a Republican Administration. Democrats will spare themselves the trouble of going to civil service examinations. There is an impression that by a process of unconscious cerebration the appointing offi-

eer appoints eligibles of his own party. Aside from the effect and the defect of the civil service nonsense, and from Gen. HAR-BISON'S opinions past or present about it, his acts, so far, show him to be a good party man. He has yielded where to persist would be ruin. He has not manifested any signs of ingratitude to his party. He has not scorned the advice of its active politicians. He has not thought that the applause of the Mugwumps is worth gaining by insulting his natural friends. He has not sought to dease the FOULKES, the BURTS, and the Porrses by throwing over the men who most helped to elect him, and the expectations of most of those who voted for him. Later in his Administration that flattery which is the greatest danger of Presidents may destroy his sense of perspective, and bring him to regard himself as born to boss and regenerate his party. His difficulties and tempta-

tions are only beginning. Gen. HARRISON has made a good begin ning, as a party man. Level-headed Democrats will prefer that the Republican party shall owe the defeats which we hope are in store for it in 1890 and 1892 to its extrava gance, its reckless and meddlesome legislation, its genius for jobs, rather than to the big head or small mind of its President.

Savage Visitors to Europe.

The other day two envoys from King Lo BENGULA, one of the most powerful of African despots, were taken to Windsor Castle to see Queen VICTORIA. The only purpose of their long journey to England was to see the Queen. Lo BENGULA was skeptical as to the existence of this royal lady. Some people had told him of the power and mag nificence of the great white Queen, but his wisest counsellors had doubted her reality; so two of his most important chiefs were sent over the ocean to see for themselves whether the Queen and Empress was a real live person or only a myth. They saw the famous woman of whom they had heard so much, and were not so overawed by the spectacle as to lose their wits or forget to be gallant. "Don't you suffer from cold in this country?" asked her Majesty. "How can we suffer from cold or heat in the presence of the Great White Queen?

quickly replied one of the chiefs. If these envoys have any reputation for veracity at home, they will probably lose it when they tell of the wonders they have seen. The voluble narrative of MTESA's ambassadors who were sent to England some years ago discredited them among the truth lovers of Uganda. The King plainly informed them they were drawing the long bow. Felkin has told how they suffered during the desert march to Cairo, and a female missionary has depicted the tortures they endured from seasickness on the way home; and the outcome of all their trials was that they were looked upon as Baron MUNCHAUSENS, simply because they had kept their eyes open and told what they saw. Still, a noteworthy feature in the history of the savage tribes of to-day is that not a fewfor their important men are visiting civilized lands, and the fact cannot fail in time to

have good results. The French and German Governments have leemed it politic to take some important chiefs, who are under their protection, to Europe for a few months' visit. About fifty African boys, the sons of chiefs, are now at school in France and Germany. A few years ago the great chief Samony was a powerful menace to the French interests in Senegam-

had been sent against him repeatedly that he agreed to live at peace with the French and the son of this fanatical Mohammedan is among the native Africans who have visited France at the expense of the Government The son of King BELL of Cameroons, one of the richest of West Africans, has spent many months in Germany, dividing his hours of study and labor between books and the carpenter's trade.

The young tyrant Mwanga, who has re cently fallen from power in Uganda, has appealed to a missionary to help him find a refuge in England. TIPPU TIB, the great trader of Central Africa, said a while ago that he hoped to visit Europe before many years, and he particularly desired to meet the Emperor of the Belgians, who has so largely identified himself with African enterprises. So it happens that the civilized and uncivilized parts of the world are getting much better acquainted, not only because the Caucasian races are mingling more freely with less fortunate peoples, but also because those other races are to some extent studying civilization in the lands where it has made the greatest progress.

The Hereditary Claim Idea.

The appointment of Col. FRED GRANT to Austria is passed with significant silence by a majority of the larger and manlier newspapers of the Republican party. They have nothing to say in favor of it; and conse quently, with a few honorable exceptions, they say nothing about it.

Wherever a feeble attempt is made by one of the minor organs of the party to justify the nomination and the confirmation by the Senate, the argument is either that the fact of the appointment constitutes in itself a sufficient vindication of Col. GRANT from the charges affecting his character and capacity. or that the office is of so little real importance that the hebetudinous young man can do no harm at Vienna. These two lines of defence are equally puerile, and they alike assume that the country owes Col. FRED-ERICK D. GRANT a salary on account of his father's military services.

It is an extraordinary and a deplorable thing that any American journalist should proclaim his conviction that, because this young man with a piebald record is the son of Gen. GRANT, the people of the United States "owe" him a debt of honor, gratitude, and pecuniary support.

Under the American system, the son of a great man is honored by his fellow citizens just so far as his own personal character and achievements entitle him to honor. He gets just so much gratitude as his own services merit. He has and can have no hereditary claim to support by the taxpayers.

Theory and Fact.

Gen. NEAL Dow writes to the Brooklyn Eagle declaring that prohibition in Maine is a great success, that the Maine people never see or hear the word failure in connection with the system, and that under its beneficent operations the liquor traffic in the State has been reduced to one-twentieth of its former proportions.

We quote further from the latest state ment of the venerable apostle of prohibition: "In more than three-fourths of our territory, conmining far more than three fourths of our people, the traffic is practically unknown. An entire generation has grown up there, never having seen a rum shop or the results of one."

And yet it is not more than five or six weeks since Gen. NEAL Dow wrote as follows to the editor of the Lewiston Journal:

"For more than twenty years I have been to avery Legislature in Maine, often with hundreds of petitions, asking for such amendments to the law as would make is thoroughly effective. These efforts have always falled, and the grog shops keep on pretty much as they did

Difficult as it may seem to reconcile thes conflicting statements from the founder of the prohibitory system, he is perfectly honest and sincere in both.

The letter to the Brooklyn Eagle is ad dressed to an enemy of prohibition, outside the State, and is designed to present to the outside world a picture of the results of the law in Maine as they ought to be from the theoretical point of view. Sometimes in writing to outsiders Gen. Dow's zeal leads him to confuse theory and fact.

The letter to the Lexiston dournal, on the other hand, was intended to chastise and stimulate the lazy or indifferent friends of prohibition at home in Maine. In that case theory and fact pulled together, and the General told the square truth.

Exchanges of stations between troops in the regular army are not to be so extensive this year as last. The principal swap is that of the Second and the Fourth Artillery, the former coming North, and the latter, which is not principally in New England forts, going, with the exception of the battery at Fort Monroe and the two light batteries, to Atlanta, for ul timate distribution in Georgia. Florida, and Louisiana. A few companies of infantry will also be transferred in order to take the places vacated by some of these batteries and of a battery of the Third Artillery, which is going from Newport Barracks to Fort Monroe. In country like ours, with great varieties of climate and with so vast a difference in desirability between the army posts, it is only fair to nake occasional interchanges of garrisons, so that the pleasant places and the hard ones may be as evenly distributed as practicable. But these transfers are costly, and accordingly do not come as often as those who hope to better themselves thereby would like

Somebody sends us a design for the new field of the United States flag. The forty-two stars are arranged over a geographical patter in blue silhouette representing the shape of the United States; and each star is thus supposed to be in the place of the State which it represents. The ingenious designer asks us what we think of his idea. We think it is very

Recent travellers among the Rocky Moun tains of British Columbia say the beauty of the mountains is being greatly impaired by forest fires, that leave only blackened trunks where magnificent timber had spread over large areas. Cinders from locomotives along the Canadian Pacific and the carelessness of mining prospectors kindle the resinous trees. which burn with extraordinary fury, often eating out even the roots, and leaving nothing but ashes. Capt. Wharton says that those who wish to see all the landscape glories of this region must visit it soon, before they are robbed of half their charm by the terrible fires, the smoke of which last summer often shut out the view entirely. Mr. GREEN thinks that the fate of all the timber along the railrond is sealed. Probably no part of this conti nent has rivalled Washington Territory and British Columbia in the grandeur of their pine forests, and it is not a pleasing spectacle to contemplate the destruction of this towering timber, which not only adorns the landscape but could be made of the utmost utility.

The Historian of the Fiftleth Congress.

From the Brooklyn Kayle. Mr. Amos J. Cummings will be greatly missed in the Fifty-first Congress by members who were re-elected last fail. His able despatches to Tax Sus held them up to view in so many different lights that but for this exhibition they never would have imagined wha many-sided fellows they were. Most of them cut these thes out for the purpose of preserving them and handing them down to their posterity. They will make interesting reading for the coming generations. A competent chronicler is a priocless been to any statement and Mr. Cummings's qualifications as an embalmer to Congressional reputations are unsurpassed.

THE WATERS OF BERRING'S SEA. The Laws Against Seal Killing Likely to

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President's proclamation of warning against entering "the waters of Behring's Sea" for unlawful purposes cannot be said to give a clue to his policy on the seal fisheries dispute, because its issue was made a duty by an act of Congress, and also because the ianguage of that act and of the proclamation is carefully limited. In its original form the salmon flabories, bill, as amended by the House, made an important declaration as to the dominion of our Government in Alaskan waters, asserting that it extended over all the marine area ceded to us by Russia in the treaty of 1867. That treaty declares that our western boundary, beginning at a specified point in Behring's Straits, passes southwesterly into Behring's Sen. along a route which leads "midway between the island of Atton and the "midway between the island of Atton and the Copper Island of the Komandorski couplet or group in the North Pacific Ocean to the meridian of 193" west longitude." The House wanted this dominion expressly reasserted by statute but the Senate, at that late day in the session, did not think it prudent to embarrass or forestall diplomacy by declaratory legislation. Hence the compromise was agreed to which is now cited in the President's proclamation, simply declaring that the statute prohibitions against killing fur-bearing animals apply to all the dominion of the United States in the waters of Behring's Sea." leaving the definition of that dominion to other documents.

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But there is ground for believing, nevertheless, that President Harrison's Administration will vigorously undertake the arrest of private senling vessels in the open waters of Behring's Sea. It is likely to be free from certain disadvantages under which the preceding Administration labored. One of these was the desire to make a reciprocity treaty with Canada relating to the fisheries of the other shore of the continent, and there is also said to have been a lack of agreement between members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet as to what our rights in Behring's Sea are. It is hardly conceivable that the new Administration will trent as an empty form the act of Congress requiring the issue of a proclamation against seal peachers, and the despatch of one or more cruisers to arrest them. Although the Senate was not willing that the freedom of negotiation or action of the incoming President should be impeded, yet it did not wholly discard the proposal of the House to take more definite and ormal steps than ever to prevent unauthorized seal killing. It would be very feeble Executive conduct, after this extra announcement and warning, to enforce the statutes less vigorously than hitherto.

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hitherto.

Last year there were few if any arrosts. It is asserted that the renson was that the previous season's seizures, lines, and other penalties had frightened away the private vessels engaged in the business. On the other hand, it has been suspected by some that there was an authorized relaxation of vigitance cending the settlement of the diplomatic controversy. Whatever the fact, nothing of that kind is likely, to happen this year. The revenue marine vessels will soon be on their way to lichring's Sea, and the Thetis of the navy is also about to sail for Sitka. The objectionable features connected with a menopoly like that of the Alaska Commercial Company no doubt form a drawbnek to the assertion of the extreme claims of our Government in Bebring's Sea, but taking together the elaborate report of the flouse Committee on this subject and the action of the House thereon, with the course of the debates and the partial concurrence of the Sonate, the new Administration will find basis enough for maintaining supervision and control over the seal fisheries in the eastern part of the sea, according to the intent of the treaty with Russia. Last year there were few if any arrests. It is

THE PRESS ON COL. FRED GRANT, Comments on the Worst Diplomatic Appointment Ever Made. From the Indianapolis Senting

The appointment of Fred Grant as Minister. Austria-Hungary is a disgrace to the Administration There was absolutely nothing to recommend col. Grant for the post except his name. He is a man of inferior ability, and his personal reputation is not good. He has been mixed up in some scandalous business transactions which ought to disqualify him for any official prefer ment. The duties of the Austrian mission are not im portant, in fact, it is a mere sinecure. But so long as our diplomatic establishment is maintained, it should be filled by men of high character and large attain ments, whom the Government will honor itself i onoring. Fred Grant is not that kind of a man. Col. Ferd Ward is unfortunately in no position to leave

the country, but the firm has been recognized.

Tax firm has been at the pains to give at some length facts from the figureial record of Col. Frederick Dent Grant, recently nominated by President Harrison to the important and responsible position of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of Francia Joseph, Emperor of Austria Hungary. They show with vivid clearness the monu sponsible position in the public service. From the Rochester Post-Express

Probably the appointment of Col. Fred tirant as Min-ster to Austria is almost the same thing as granting a pension of \$12,000 a year to Mrs. U. S. Grant. Uncle Sam thereby assumes one of her burdens.

From the Albany Evening Union.
We think Prosident Harrison has made a serious mis ake in appointing Col. Fred D. Grant to be Minister to Austria-Hungary. He has repeatedly demonstrated lack of the ability and integrity which are so necessary to a public official. As a rule, the appointments of President Harrison so far have reflected credit upon him, and in no instance has he ignored public senti-ment as in the appointment of Col. Fred Grant.

The American people delight to honor capable sons of illustrious sires, but the genius of our institutions forbid that characteriess incapable, and rascally sons of great men shall be elevated to high positions because their fathers were great. Had President Harrison wanted the name of Grant to appear among his prominent appointees he could have named one whose character is above reproach and whose ability has never been ques-tioned. Fresident Harrison should withdraw the name of Col. Fred Grant and send in the name of Jesse Grant He would then honor a great name, while he is not dishonoring it.

From the Hartford Times.

The President's blunder in nominating Col. Fred Grant for Minister to Austria is condemned in pretty sharp terms by all the independent press. The New York Sux relates some damaging facts concerning his swearing to a false statement that \$100,000 had been paid into the treasury of the American Electric Light Company of Massachusetts when none of it had beet paid in, and of his ruinous blundering as President o the Texas Western Narrow Gauge Railway Company The latter part of the Colonel's career makes a strang chapter in the history of railroad enterprises and of the masing ignorance of some public men.

Perhaps Ferdinand Ward will get something. He is NEWS OF GEN. HARRISON'S HEALTH IN

PEBRUARY LAST. An Alleged Letter of His. Said to have been

Lost by or Stolen from Brother Blaine. From the New York Herald.

MY DEAR MR. BLAINE: Your letter of the 21st was received some days ago, and was, both in its tone and in its conclusion, very gratifying to me. I am sure you have read in the newspapers accounts of my life since—a sufficient excase for the delay in acknowledging it. * * Yours of the 29th has now been received, and I hasten to thank you for your expressed willingness to relieve Mrs. H. and myself in any way you can.

As to myself, I do not think of any matter in which I can now avail myself of your kindly profered help. The mail I now use sparingly for several reasons, and as I will be in Washington long enough before the manguration to enable me to talk fully with you I will not ambject you to the risk of a journey here unless it should be absolutely necessary. If anything should require it, however, I will not hesitate to avan myself of your very friendly offer. I thought I had nearly everything set ted in my own mind that required attention before I reached Washington. If the newspaper reports to day as to Mr. Allhon's position are correct it may insert some of my plans. I said to a friend to day that if all seven of the Cabinet officers could have been found in Alasks it would have promoted Larmony in the party in the States. Maine, I believe, is the only State that has had no protest to offer. My health is good. I get out twice a day for a walk-a harried run to be surebut it gives me alr and exercise. You must not forget yourself, that you will need all your strength. With kind regards to Mrs. Blaine, very sincerely yours. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1. BENJAHIN HARRISON.

Imported Lawmakers' From the Nacogdocker on

Only two members of the Kansas House of Representatives are natives of that state. The jay hawkers don't seem to have a very exalted opinion of their "kinfolks." From the Galverton News.

Texas is much older than hanses, yet all things con-dered does not make a much belief showing for the natives. She has but twelve of them in a House of 10s.

From the Portland Gregorian,

Some railroad man has given to the world what he knows on this subject in the following "A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which the sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is that in which the sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is that on which the sleeper rights while the sleeper steeps. Therefore, while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper carries the sleeper with the sleeper under the sleeper until the sleeper with carries the sleeper jumps the sleeper and wakes the sleeper in the sleeper by critaing the sleeper under the sleeper, on the sleeper, and there is no longer any sleeper sleeping in the sleeper on the sleeper.

A HOME FOR BROOKLYN'S DEMOCRACE.

omething Like Tammany Hall to be Built by the United Democracy. The leaders of the regular Democratic organization in Kings county are actively enraged in strengthening the ward associations and in other respects putting themselves in trim for the Mayoralty fight next fall. An evidence of their earnestness was given on Satur-day evening at a meeting held in Mayor Cha-pin's private office. The Mayor, Hugh Mc-Laughlin, William H. Murtha, John Delmar, David M. Boody, and other leaders were pres-The object was to take the initiatory

David M. Boody, and other leaders were present. The object was to take the initiatory steps for securing a permanent headquarters for the Democracy of Brooklyn. It was announced that property fronting on Boerum place, directly opposite the new Hall of Records and running back to Red Hook lane, hall been secured as a site for the proposed building, at a cost of \$50,000.

The project meth with the hearty approbation of all present, and there were assurances that there would be no difficulty in raising all the money required. A committee composed of David A. Brady. Theodore F. Jackson. Affred C. Charin, Gen. John B. Woodward, William H. Murtha, and John P. Adams was appointed to issue bonds and stock and take all other necessary steps to successfully carry out the enterprise. In a few moments \$75,000 was subscribed. Mayor Chapin, Hugh McLaughlin, John Hanscombe, David A. Boody, John McCarty, Theodore F. Jackson, John Delmar, William H. Murtha, James W. Ridgway, James Shevlin, James Howell, and John B. Woodward each took \$5,000 worth of stock. Other subscribers for smaller amounts were Daniel Iyan, Moses May, Henry Adams, William K. Schwartzwaelder, A. Augustus Healy, John Loughran, George V. Brower, and Congressman Magner.

It is intended to creet a handsome sevenstory brick building, with store trimmings, at a cost of \$100,000. The whole first floor will be occupied by the Democratic General Committee, and the main hall will have a seating

story brick building, with stone trimmings, at a cost of \$100,000. The whole first floor will be occupied by the Domocratic General Committee, and the main hall will have a seating capacity for at least 600 persons. The basement will probably be occupied as a first-class restaurant, and the upper floors as offices. The Constitution Club and other organizations allied to the Democracy will probably occupy the building. The work probably will be completed in time for the fall campaign.

POLITICS IN RHODE ISLAND.

The Elections Next Week-Senator Chace's Successor to be Chosen To-morrow.

PROVIDENCE, March 24 .- The campaign, notwithstanding its serious elements, is not without its amusing side. On Thursday evening the Democrats attempted to hold a meeting in Music Hall. The hall contains seats for 2,300 persons, but not more than 300 were present. Gen. John M. Brennan, a goodnatured and burly member of the bar, whose natured and burly member of the bar, whose title is derived from a commission from exGov. Davis, accounted for the sparse attendance on the ground that it was Lent, and the
Democracy were attending church that evening. The celebrated remark of burchard in
presence of Blaine was hardly more pregnant
with influence upon the national election than
Gen. Brennan's thoughtless utterance upon
the present centest in Rhode Island. It is
bandied from mouth to mouth and no pains
are spared to impress upon the new voters
from Great Britain and Continental Europe
all that the remark implies. The meeting, so
different from the vivid enthuslasm of two
years are, when Music Hall was thronged to
the doors, and its roof rang with heartfelt
responses to Democratic orations, is discouraging to the Democracy.

The anti-saloon Republicans are going to
work earnestly. James H. Chaez, their candidate for Governor, is a brother of Senator
Chace and a gentleman of high character.
With four tickets in the field, representing
every shade of political opinion, there can be
no excuse for a voter remaining at home on
election day if well enough to face the weather.
And there is every probability that the vote
will be the largest in the history of the State.
Ex-Gov. Wetmore continues to lead in the
Senator Aldrich is believed to be straining
every shore to defent Wetmore. The voting
for Senator will begin on Tuesday. title is derived from a commission from ex-

At the foot of the Brush Mountain near Bellwood, in the famous Logan Spring of David Henshey, while performing their routine of Sunday work, Mrs. John Henshey and several others of the family were crewitnesses of a fight, which may sound like a fish story, nevertheless it is true.

At the head of this large fountain they noticed an unusual disturbance in the water, doing nearer they observed a number of beautiful trout swimming to and fro, making a great commotion. While getting a good view of the encounter all except two dispersed, which were about one foot in the pure, clear water. In an instant the larger but less active one bounced upon the smaller, seizing it by the back and clinging to it like a bloodhound. The next moment the smaller one, whisking and twirling itself almost out of the water, secured its freedom, when in turn it grappled the large one. Biting each other in the side, head, back, and tall, the fight continued for twenty minutes, causing the blood to flow freely from their wounds, so as to darken the water.

Mrs. Henshey, seeing that death would be the result, ran for a hay rake, and, securing one, she parted them. But to her great surprise they rushed together again. Another heavy blow from the rake, striking both seemingly dead, ended the light.

RETURN OF THE TWO EX-MAYORS. Not Likely that Cooper, Hewitt & Co. will

Ex-Mayors Hewitt and Cooper returned vesterday morning from their Southern trip both very well pleased with the business out

both very well pleased with the business outlook and with their treatment by the people
who entertained them.

"It isn't at all likely," said Mr. Cooper last
evening, "that Cooper, Hewitt & Co, will move
their from works from Trenton down to the
Southern mining districts, as has been reported. Nor are we likely to establish new mills
down there. Mr. Hewitt and I are too old to
start a new enterprise like that. The ore is
very easily mined in the South, and the transporting facilities are improving so that it can
readily be brought North without our erecting
furnaces there. Is our company investing in
any proporties in the South? That I wouldn't,
answer if we were. The country is recovering
wonderfully from the effects of the war."

A Tippecanoe Powder Horn.

CHARLESTOWN, Ind., March 23 - Mr. C. C. White of this city has in his possession a powder horn of unique workmanship, which was made in 1808 by his father, John White. It is handsomely carved and shows but little wear from its long usage. Capt. Charles Mathes car-ried it through the Tippecanoe campaign, and used it at the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. Powder from this horn saved the life of Gen.
William Henry Harrison. An Iddian was in
the act of sneaking up behind the here of Tippecance to brain him with a temahawk, when
Capt. Mathes who observed him, shot him dead
use as he was raising his wasten. Mr. White just as he was raising his weapon. Mr. White will present the keepsake to the State Library at Indianapolis.

Justice to Col. Eugene Field.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In publishing "samples" from the poems of the versatile post of the American Lake School, Engene Field, The Sun has done a good work. From the translation of the "Four tain of Bandusia" to the one with the refrain " For the Lord made 'em' is a range so wide that it makes him first in what Horace called "Skippy ness"—in the art of poetry. But one of Col. Field's genus was omitted fro the tiara wherewith Tuz Sus has bound his brow, so ssume the duty of sending it, to wit:

Camers 33 lib. I.
O Venus of Coides and Paphos the queen.
Thou't tell me, both promptly and truly, I ween.
Why sareh, my darling, my sweet Sarah Green—
Refuseth my suit.

"I will lead to thy altar a swe and a lamb, A chicken, a turkey, a two-year-old ram, A couple of bottles of gooseberry lam— And a dollar to boot."

Washington, March 19.

Still an Author and Not a Brakeman TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My atten

tion has just been called to an article in your laste of the 18th inst. copied from the Philadelphia Times stating that I have been appointed a brakeman on the Mar hattan Elevated Railroad. This has no shadow of trut I do not deny this because I am ashamed of the position or anything else that gives a decent living, but simply to or anything else that gives a decent living, but simply to any that I doubt my ability to fill it, though I should take no objection to drawing the salary. I am as I have been for thirty years an nuther and iournalist. As to the other accusations, that of being edyrars of age, may be true, but I hope it is my diagrace. The question of what I go for "Beautiful know" is fully answered by Mr. bagnert Watson in your paper of the litt. As to the morit of my ether poems, some of which are nearly as popular, I leave the puttle to indice by buying my book, which I cannot affect to and do not possess a copy, the price being beyond my means, 83 but I would shiply state that every collection of poems of modern days, including those of Mr. tana and Bryant, think them worth selection.

J. W. Warson, 69 Bank 81.

One of Washington's Swords.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I desire correct a statement in last Sunday's Sus in relation to Washington's sword. In the first place the sword was Washington a word in the bles papersion on my char-not stolen, as that would cast a sapersion on my char-acter and on that of the man whom I purchased it of, who is an honorable member of the Fire Department, and the name is not Louis Blum, it is Levi Heneim. Re-spectfully. BROOKLYS, March 18.

Knew what he Was About. From the Detroit Free Press.

At a side track and water tank between Greensboro and ralisbury, the hour being about 9 o'clock at night, a man boarded the train and took a seal directly shead of me. When the train started the conductor came for his fare, and as he had no ticket

outdingtor came for his fare, and as he bad in the efficial asked: "Way didn't you get a ticket at Blankville to "Hadde time." "You didn't you get on there?"

"Why dight type get on there"
"How far are you going !!"
"As far as this lifty cents will take me."
"You and now in the bead, are you?"
"You and nowe in the bead, are you?"
"You and now a rail and gave me ten minutes in hich to leave the town. I got out in five. That shows level head, doesn'th? I want fitty cents' worth of ore distance as iset as I can get it."

Scribner's Magazine for April opens with a very interesting article on "Climbing Mount St. Elia Mr. Charles Francis Adams has a paper on the "Freven-tion of Railroad Strikes" which will be likely to excite a great deal of discussion. The building of a swift ocean steamship is discussed by William H. Ridding. Mrs. James T. Fleids contributes an illustrated essay on books and authors, especially those of Scotland of fifty years ago. An illustrated paper by Thomas Dwighton the "Anatomy of the Contortionist" is exceedingly curious. Mr. Stevenson's nevel, the "Master of Ballantran." is continued and there is a story by John R. Spears, and another by John Ellioit Curran. It is a very

NOTES ON FISH AND FISHING.

What the First of April Means to Thou

The fishing season in this State will be opened, in accordance with law, a week from to-day, but it is suspected that if the pleasant weather should continue the season may be somewhat prematurely opened on the sly by some sportsmen who have not read the law with attention. In the mean time anglers are overhauling their last year's rods or buying new tackle preparatory to a trip to the trout Commissioner Blackford will have on exhibition on April 1 1,000 live trout in Fulton Market, with an exposition of fish hatching.

It has been noticed that in the last winter there has been a remarkable scarcity of cod-fish in the immediate vicinity of this city. It has been, as the fishermen term it, one of the off years. The catch has not amounted to five per cent. of the usual annual catch, and the price for fresh cod has been double what it had been for six years before. Not since 1864, when only three cod were taken off the Long Island and New Jert sy shores, have cod been so scarce as this winter. It was believed by fishermen at that time that codfish had entirely deserted this region.

at that time that codish had entirely descried this region.

The State Fish Commissioners have 750,000 young saimon hatched at Cold Spring Harbor, and they will be distributed in the uppor Hudson between the lat and the 20th of April, Next week 150,000 young trout are to be seed by the Fish Commissioners to Lake Ronkonkoma.

L. I., for distribution. There are now no trout in the lake. It is very deep and is fed from springs at the bottom, and is believed to be a good lake for trout culture.

Fish Commissioner Blackford received on Saturday a curloue fish from Seattle. W.T., and has sent it to Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, curator of fishes in the Smithsonian Institution, to determine to what species it belongs. It is capable of building itself up, but it differs from fish of the buffer variety in having two strong teeth in the upper and in the lower jaw.

The lirst of the North Hiver shad are due, and several Stapleton, S. I., fishermen have been drifting for several days to catch the first of the season and get \$5 for it. Fishermen in the bay or the North River consider themselves lucky, however, if they take an occasional striped base. Several base have been taken in the past week near Sing Sing. The shad now offered on the stands are from the sounds of North Carolina, and the stripped base are from the bounds of North Carolina, and the stripped base are from the sounds of the Delaware and the Potomac Rivera. They are brought to New York by fast freight.

The first shad poles in the Hudson River this season were set on Saturday off Weehawken by Capt. Sam Ludlow.

All lovers of fish culture who have tried to maintain an aquarium have found, sooner or later, that fish die in the most mysterious manner, and the usual result is that nine out of ten aquariums are abandoned. It has been observed that fish kept in aquariums die from impure water or from want of care. Careful students of the nabits of fish have noticed that fish that die in aquariums are first attacked by a species of fungus. The fungus may begin on a bruise this region.

The State Fish Commissioners have 750,000.

The State Fish Commissioners have 750,000.

ing an immense boat theatre to float up and down the Folga River. Performances are to be given at ever ... There is a great increase in the consumption of African teak wood, on account of its prop-erty of preserving from rust iron or steel that is in one-

A Battle Between Trout.

From the Somerset Democrat.

The Wild Man of Lookout Mountain.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Blaine's Only Photograph.

From the Leseiston Journal

Something New in the Bison Line.

From the Chicago Herald.

A Lost Leader.

Rush and most unfortunate one.
Who led the Democrats into a hole
Like a bold and blundering son of a gun.

And can you think they will still be bossed

a chieftair, who crumpled and tossed

And whom they have tested to their cost?

in spite of kicks and screams and squeals.

And the hre of passionate appeals.

Nets of sophistry, rose hued phrase

That the honey of Hybla's sweetness steals.

Down in the mud you made 'em rell

Instead of bringing 'em te the goal; If ever a leader was left and lost,

You are the man, upon my soul.

Idly away their flower of hop

Blindly on at a bunglers' he

Dark, indeed, were the horoscope,

If the party were doomed to grope

And the fire of passionate appeals.

The Free Trade phalanx cannot date

The party with their cry and craze: They cannot play the same old game,

For another race you are too lame,

leadership can't be allowed.

Nach never utter fire and flame

Nor glare at us billious browed:

With sand superior to your wi

loger, the short and long of it

The party marmars to you, Git

No more Utopian, fragile planks

Enough of dreamers and of cranks Come, wiser leaders, closer ranks

Ve know your talents, you're endowed

And sense, but all your Free Trade crowd

Among the mourners still should sit;

Is, you must be declined with thanks

Or lure it again to silly ways.

Nor its eyes to the rays of reason ope.

Hail to thee, Corsidana's son.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 8 .--- The wild

-English gold coin is so depreciated by wear that a banker who recently accepted £1,000 to gold half severeigns, upon depositing it found it shows weight by £10. -The saw is largely used now instead of the axe in bringing down the giant redweeds in Cati-fornia. The tree is sawed partly through, and then in -Seamless boiler tubes are now made

from solld ingots of metal by a process that twists and stretches the fibres, and is said to make a tube much stronger than the ordinary ones. -Bernhardt is making a tour of Algeria with great success. On April 20 she will appear in a French version of "As in a Looking Glass," adapted from the English by M. Paul Serton. —When the Emperor of Germany dines

when Bismarck dines with the Emperor the menu is in German. Why this is so no one knows. -The King of Sweden, on his sixtleth birthday, offered a prize to be contested for by all the geometricians of the world. Poincarra, a member of the French Academy of Sciences, won it.

—A French manufacturing firm has brought

ramie linen, that is said to combine the qualities of linea and silk, with double the strength of linen. —The herdic coaches in general use in many parts of this country, and especially in Washington, have just been introduced in London, and are proving popular as a substitute for the hausems.

-Joseph Jefferson has written his autobiography. It will be published in the Centery, begin-ning a few months bence. Portraits of other distan-

guished actors will illustrate the publication -A mechanical paper calls attention to the fact that the combination of sawdust and florn or sawdust and starch, sometimes recommended for occ-

ering steam and hot-air pipes, is very combastible. -Carriage manufacturers are predicting that in the not distant future wooden wheels will be done away with, and steel wheels substituted on as

-Continental swindlers are palming off upon British agriculturists great bargains in cloversed that has been treated with sulphur fumes to give it a bright and new look, but that really is old and worthless -A Michigan lumberman has adopted the

use of pine roots as fuel for his hebby. He has the roots cut up into 16 inch lengths, and uses them in grates instead of soft coal, to which, he decisives, they -Frenchmen of science have produced

artificial emeralds by fusing silica, alumina, and gla-cina with traces of oxide of chromium, with add molybdate of lithia at a temperature of from 600 -Woodmen say that three-fourths of the

ness on trees grows on the northern side, that the sarriest boughs on spruce trees are always on the south side, and that the topmost twig of every bemiock atm naturally to the east -An English electrician has invented

material that he calls "alterion," for the prevention of corresion in boilers. The interior of the boiler is coated with the material, and from time to time electrical currents are sent through it. -A floating saw mill is in use at Florence.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 8.—The wild man of Lookout has reappeared, and in consequence there is excitement in the vicinity of Chattanooga. He was seen a few days since, and if descriptions are correct he is a most remarkable being. His hair and beard are described as flowing to the waist; his finger and toe nails are long, giving the hands and feet the resemblance of claws. He wears a trunk of bearskin, with a bearskin robe thrown over his shoulders. He carries an ugly bludgeon, and persistently avoids coming in contact with anybody. The timid becaple of the neighborhood are greatly alarmed, and there is little travelling about at night. This strange creature has been hausting caves and fastnesses of Lookout Mountein and elevations in lower East Tennessee for years, and nothing is known of his identity. Wis The boat is 40,800 feet in size, and draws seventeen inches of water. The mill hands live aboard, and the boat is moved along the river to wherever there is a fine lot of timber near the banks. -The tinfell so commonly used to wrap Neufchatel cheese, chewing gum, various kinds of

and all kinds of chewing tobacco, is said to be danger-ous on account of the lead in it. Its use for wrapping articles of food has been forbidden in France. -The process of manufacturing India ink has been a secret with the Chinese for many centuries but a firm of English chemists claim to have discovered a process of treating camphor with sulphuric acid that

...There is a small fortune waiting for the man who can discover some process of making the veneer used in making fruit baskets flexible without the use of steam or bot water, and thereby save the manufacturers the time now wasted in the drying of the ma-

An effort was recently made by a leading New York daily paper to obtain a bhotograph of Mrs, James G. Blaine for reproduction, and it was ascertained that she had never had her picture taken except on one occasion, that was when she and Mr. Blaine made their femous coaching trip in Scotland.

Then in a group she consented to appear before the camera, and an excellent likeness was obtained. There are but few of these pictures in existence, one of them being in the possession of Mr. Manley. Members of her family have repentedly besought her to sit for a photograph, but she has always steadinstly refused. -The common use of kerosene as a preventive of corrosion in boilers is not without its danger, as gas arising from it may accommiste and explode upon finding an opportunity to escape to a light. James upon finding an opportunity to escape to a light. James Thornton, a New York engineer, was seriously burned in that way a few days ago. -Canada doesn't produce enough pork in

a year, the Ottawa Free Frees says, to supply one ordi-nary gang of lumbermen, and thousands of barrels are Ann Arbor, Mich., March 17.—Among the curjosities brought from the Philippine Islands by Prof. Steere, and which has been mounted for the university museum, is a species of buffalo entirely new to the civilized world, and not known to any scientists or ever before seen nere or described. Its body is similar to the American bison, but the legs are longer and the horne slope straight back from the top of the head. There is but little hair on the body, and the hoofs are large and flat enabling it to swim readily. In habits this animal although of the buffalo tribe, is similar to the hippopotamus. It is found only on one island of the Philippines, Mindora, and is very feroclous annually imported from Chicago for the lumbermen, which accounts for the fact that the Canadians have decided not to raise the duty on mess pork. -Mail carriers in Morocco are said to

avoid risk of losing their piaces by everslesping by tying a string to one foot and sotting the and of item fire before they go to sleep. The string, they know from experience, will burn so long, and when the are reaches their fout it is time for them to get up -There has been a great development of

umber land steen a great development of lumbering in the South since 1860. There are 180 per cent, more saw mile new than then, 107 per cent more hands employed, and 100 per cent more capital invest-ed. Syndicates are rapidly buying up all the Southern timber lands that they can get their hands on. In reply to the question, "Shall we Smoke? Dr. Otiver Wendell Heimes says in a recent marazine, "Certainly not. Smoking is liable to injure the sight, to render the nerves unsteady, to enfeeble the

will, and ensiave the nature to an imperious habits likely to stand in the way of a duty to be -The feature of Edison's exhibit at the Paris Exposition will be an enormous model of an in-candescent lamp, forty feet high and made entirely of small incandescent lights, of which it will be necessary it is said, to use 20,000. The French and American fla.

will be worked out in incandescent lamps on either side -Burls, used in making veneers with remarkable eccentricities of grain, are excressness that grow upon various trees, such as the walnut, rosewood, mahogany, oak, and ash. They weigh from 1,000 to 0,000 pounds, and the largest and hest come from Parsia and Circassin, and cost in the rough from fifteen to

forty cents a pound. The Seattle Manufacturing Company is preparing at its mill at Scattle, Washington Territory, for the Paris Esposition, a pine board one inch thick, forty inches wide, and thirty two feet long, and entirely free of sap, gnarl, or flaw of any kind. The Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh, Wis., will send to Paris a simber Company of Oshkosh, Wis., will send to Paris a sim-

tlar board thirty at inches wide. "Quartered" oak, of which so much was heard during the early part of the ceiling investigation at albany, is made by sawing the oak log first into suarat albany, is made by saving the oak log first into suar-ters and then laying the round side down and sawing each quarter up into boards. This method of working up the log gives to the boards a peculiar figure in the grain that is lacking in oak prepared in the ordinary way by cutting the whole log up into strips.

—Forest Commissioner Theodore B. Bas-

Forest Commissioner Theodore B. Basselin has introduced logging by steam into the woods of
lewis county. New York. He has built a steam sleigh
which is capable of carrying 10,000 feet of logs, equivaient to the leads of affitteen teams of horse. The contrivance resembles a ber car. The motive power is
furnished by a boiler seven feet high and weighing four
ions and two engines of Ext-horse power each. There
are four drive wheels weighing two tons each, and an
arrangement by which the exhaust steam, condensed
into water, falls continually before the runners of the
sleigh, turning the snow into ice. The machine capit
sacco, but is expected to be a profitable investment of soco unt of the saving in cost of teams and mor

Up Where the Goats Used to Wander. House Agent-When will the premises be Contractor-Well, we break ground the first thing in the morning. You'd better not send up the "To Let" sign till toward night. to be built on the Champ de Mars, St. Petersburg.

- A spring of natural cologne, with the perfume of patchoull, has been discovered in Algiers. -Half a million dollars' worth of canned

-A new theatre to cost nearly \$7,000,000 is

roods were shipped from this country to tropical re-

New England manufacturers last year. They cost from

-The so-called antique oak is ordinary

American oak sawed in a peculiar way and stained to look like the old Kuglish oak.

-Grossmith, the English comedy actor, is

write a book on his travels, and something after the

-The London Court Journal says that Mrs.

-The total Indian population of the United

States in 1886 was 247, 761, and the Indians had 213,486

quare miles of territory reserved for their use.

The usual thickness of veneers for furni-

turs is from one eighth to one-fortieth of an inch, but as a curlouity they are cut as thin as 100 to an inch.

-The Prussian Minister of War at a recent

eception to the Emperor surprised his guest with music

-A Russian joint stock company is build-

urnished by an orchestra made up of army officers.

Langtry is endeavoring to get a publisher for 'dymion," a novel of English society life.

-Four million shoe boxes were used by

for the celebration of their golden wedding

rions last year

5 to 50 cents each

Mark Twain style is promised.

SUNBEAMS. -Pigskin is now used for gloves and

The late Melbourne Exposition resulted -Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are preparing